

## INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE CONSIDERING EL PASO RATE

Agents Have Returned to Dallas and Actuary's Men Are Making Reinspections Here—State Insurance Commissioner Defends Law and A. Schwartz Asails It—Pump Station to Be Rebuilt.

What El Paso may expect from the insurance companies will be known before the end of the present week. The special agents of the companies who were here to investigate the insurance situation have returned to Dallas and will hold a meeting with C. B. Roulet, the actuary for the companies, at his office either Thursday or Friday. The special agents will report to the actuary what they found in El Paso and upon this report will depend the future course of the insurance companies toward the city.

The reinspection of the city is being made by the actuary's representatives as fast as requests are received from the local insurance agents and property owners who desire to have their risks reinspected. A. H. Rodas, who is in charge of the local office, says that the requests for these reinspections are not coming in rapidly enough to keep the increased force busy and that one of the inspectors will leave Thursday night for San Antonio. He is anxious to have as many requests for reinspections

made as possible while the extra inspectors are available.

It was reported Thursday that an amendment to the El Paso schedule would be made by which the ten cents charge which has been made because of the iron clad construction of the mesa pumping station, would be removed. Neither the actuary nor W. E. Anderson, general manager of the water company, have been advised of any such amendment. The city council today ordered a change in the construction of the mesa station to conform to the conditions of the schedule. After the receipt of Mr. Roulet's message which stated that by making the mesa and Watts stations brick, the key rate could be reduced, the changes were taken up with the actuary, but the company could not spend the money and the city will do it.

San Antonio Joins Fight.

The San Antonio Business Men's club (Continued on Page Six.)

## NO MORE MEAT FROM OVER THE LINE

It Will Be Impossible to Import Small Quantities Under Present Law.

### MEAT CONSIDERED DANGEROUS; STOPPED

The day of importing meat free of duty for family consumption from Mexico at border towns in Texas, Arizona and California is past. It does not seem probable that there will again be a return to the days when people on the border were able to cross the international boundary, buy their family supply and return to the United States with it duty free.

The department of agriculture has promulgated a rule by which this can be done, but it will entail so much work and expense on the part of the Mexican government that this will hardly be brought about. Meat now brought over the border must bear a certificate of inspection "from a properly constituted authority," and that authority, according to Dr. T. A. Braz, of El Paso, is an official of the Mexican government corresponding to the packing house inspectors in the United States. No such inspectors are stationed at present at any of the border cities so far as known, and even if they were, it would hardly be possible for them to certify every small purchase of meat made in a Mexican border city so that the buyers could "clear" their meats through the custom houses on returning to the United States.

Order in Force Three Years.

The order against the importation of meats has been in effect so far as the agricultural department is concerned, for the past three years, but has not been enforced until recently. It was issued on July 1, 1907, under the provisions of the pure food law, and provides that no meat or meat food products shall be received from a foreign country unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection from a proper authority.

For a time this was merely enforced against the importation of meats in wholesale quantities, received at the big centers, where there are inspectors of the bureau of entomology, but lately there was brought to the attention of the agricultural department the fact that along the Mexican border, at San Diego, Cal., at Nogales and Naco, Arizona; at El Paso, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Brownsville and other points in Texas, many residents are in the habit of buying meat from the Mexican butchers and bringing it over the border for family use. The customs department permitted a quantity to six kilos to be brought over by any person and the traffic was considerable. Inasmuch as Mexican butchers are a rule sell all meat at the same price, the choice cuts going first and the others after the choice cuts are exhausted, many Americans took advantage of the opportunity and their meats over the boundary. The loss in trade to the home butchers was considerable.

Closed All Butcher Shops.

In the case of Nogales, Arizona, it is said that a butcher in business in the town of Nogales, Arizona, with but one exception, had to go out of business, and this man was about ready to close when the order came from Washington stopping this international traffic. In the meantime, there were several shops in operation in Nogales, Sonora, according to United States officials who had occasion to look into the matter.

It has been stated that different members of a family, where a large quantity of meat was desired, would make visits to Nogales, Sonora, from Nogales, Arizona, during the day and each would bring back six kilos of meat, enough to run a hotel or boarding house. This led the department to take cognizance of the traffic, and the fact that the department considers much of the Mexican meat unhealthy and even dangerous, and the order against the importation was issued.

Meat Dangerous.

It is stated by veterinarians from the American side of the river that there is absolutely no inspection in most Mexican butcher shops along the border and that in many cases the files blow the meat while it is being dressed and slaughtered. It is also said that few if any Mexican butchers ever lose a beef steer, regardless of whether it gets a disease or dies on their hands—they merely skin it, quarter it and put it on the market along with the meat slaughtered for consumption. The officials of the government considered this very dangerous to the health of Americans, and taking it together with the unjustness to the American butchers of the free importations from Mexico, the matter was stopped.

When the conditions were brought to the attention of the agricultural department, the cooperation of the treasury department was asked, inasmuch as the bureau of chemistry has no representation at the small border ports, and the secretary of the treasury issued a notice on April 25 instructing all collectors of

(Continued on Page Five.)

## PLEADS FOR A MINIMUM WAGE

Father Ryan Thinks State Boards Should Fix Scale in Communities.

### WAGES GROWING BETTER, ANYHOW

St. Louis, Mo., May 26.—Minimum wage boards were suggested as a solution of many industrial problems by the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, professor of ethics and economics at the St. Paul seminary of St. Paul, Minn., in an address before the National Conference of Charities and Correction here this morning.

Father Ryan seriously suggests that unless wages of the lower paid workers of the country are raised and certain parasitic industries are abandoned, the stock of American workmen will rapidly degenerate. He urged the establishment of a minimum wage which in a given community would permit those receiving it to enjoy a standard of living which would maintain or increase their efficiency. He cited many precedents to show that it would be perfectly reasonable for legislatures to pass such legislation as would be necessary to create state boards with the administrative power of fixing a minimum wage.

In summing up the objections which have been made against the bridging of freedom of contract which would be established by minimum wage legislation, the speaker said that every successful effort of a labor union to obtain more wages, shorter hours, or any other improvement in working conditions, and every legal regulation of factory conditions, of the length of the working day, of the hour of the working child, of the manner of employment of women was met by the argument that it puts a new burden on the employer, and tends to increase the cost of production and the price of the product.

If the argument had prevailed a century ago, when it was first used, English women would still be laboring as beasts of burden, harnessed to cars, the depths of mines, children from five years upward would still be toiling in the English factories and even 18 hours a day would be a lash of an overseer. English laborers of all classes would still be forbidden by law to organize for self protection, the era of English wage slavery would have been prolonged, and the harshness of the law to the present hour, and the degeneration of the city population of England would have been infinitely worse than it has actually been. Experience has shown that the inhuman results predicted by the opponents of labor legislation and labor organization have not taken place.

Wage Raising Crusade.

That a nation wide movement for the raising of wage scales in many industries has set in, and that there has been a quickening of the conscience of the average American citizen in relation to the problems arising out of underpaid labor was brought out by Prof. Robert L. Chapin of the Department of Economics of Beloit college, Beloit, Wis., in an address before the conference. He presented the results of a study of wage scales and family budgets in the meat packing industry of Chicago, the boot and shoe industry of Massachusetts, the teamsters of New York, the iron and steel workers of Pennsylvania and submitted evidence to prove that the median wage of \$10 to \$12 a week for all the factory industries in the country, as stated by the census bureau, is not a living wage in cities like New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago, save for a single man. Such wages do not permit men to support families in comfort. He showed that in the industries and localities where these wages prevail, there are always found the natural concomitants of overcrowding in tenements or the crowding of homes with lodgers, dependence upon the earnings of mother and children and recurring debt and destitution.

64,000 Blind in Country.

In an address on the "Prevention of Blindness" before the National Conference of Charities and Correction here this morning, Dr. M. H. Post of St. Louis, announced that there are 64,000 blind people in the United States, 16,000 of whom are those said to be "blind from birth."

"Practically all of these," said Dr. Post, "were infected at the time of their birth, owing to the negligence of the physician, midwife, or nurse. All of these cases could have been prevented by a very simple expedient."

He urged the better training of physicians and nurses, the compulsory registration of midwives, and the education of the general public in relation to preventable blindness and its causes. He gave as a reason, the fact that the blind are largely dependent and instead of contributing to the wealth of

(Continued on Page Five.)

## MAKES SILVER FROM BASER METALS, SCIENTIST DECLARES

### Miss Harriman Weds Sculptor



New York, May 26.—In the little Episcopal church at Arden, N. Y., Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of the late railroad builder, Edward H. Harriman, was married today to Charles Cary Rumsey, of Buffalo, a sculptor.

Simply in the extreme marked the ceremony because of the recent death of the bride's father, who lies buried in the graveyard beside the church. The greater part of the honeymoon will be spent at Arden.

## EXPLOSION THROWS 100 DOLORES RESIDENTS ARE VICTIMS

Chihuahua, Mexico, May 26.—At Dolores, Chihuahua, a disastrous fire broke out among the houses of the laborers of the Dolores Mines company, and destroyed the homes of 100. One man was killed. The fire was caused by an explosion of powder in the house of one of the miners.

### CAMBRIDGE MAKES ROOSEVELT LL. D.

Students Have Fun With Teddy Bear and Ex-President.

Cambridge, England, May 26.—The degree of L. L. D. was today conferred upon Theodore Roosevelt by Cambridge University. Mr. Roosevelt was given a hearty reception by 3700 students of the 17 colleges that make up the university. Mr. Roosevelt made a brief talk.

As Mr. Roosevelt accepted his diploma the students who crowded the galleries shouted "Teddy, Teddy" while the whole audience cheered. During the ceremony the students swung a Teddy bear over the center of the hall, which it dangled to the entertainment of everybody.

Mr. Roosevelt joined in the playfulness and as he was leaving the building reached up and patted the toy bear with his hand.

ROCK ISLAND AFTER TWO MORE RAILWAYS

New York, N. Y., May 26.—A new cross continent line is now considered probable, as the Rock Island may get control of the Wabash and Lehigh Valley.

## WORLD - OLD THEORY IS PROVED?

A Scientist Says That He Has It Down to a Commercial Fact.

### IRON TREATED, BECOMES SILVER

An Atom of Silver and Quantity of Iron, All Becomes Silver in Process.

New York, N. Y., May 26.—The fumes from an alchemist's furnace, heated to a temperature of 4000 degrees in the world-old quest for the secret of turning base metals into gold and silver, were what brought death to C. C. Dickinson, a New York banker, according to a remarkable statement by Dr. F. W. Lange, a Scranton physician in whose laboratory the accident occurred. Dr. Lange claims to have discovered the long sought process and says he had interested Mr. Dickinson in proposals for taking up the work on a large scale. "My discovery is one which upsets all scientific theories," said Dr. Lange today. "I have discovered the means of increasing an atom of pure silver by the addition of base metals—iron or brass—to a hundred times its size and weight, the result still being pure silver of equal if not greater fineness."

"Four years I carried the secret. I did not dare believe it myself. Night and day for years I demonstrated it over and over in my laboratory. I have taken base metals of four different kinds and successfully transmuted them into silver of the utmost purity and the product has passed successfully the sharpest scrutiny of the best assayers and analysts of the country."

"I even sent specimens of the transmuted metals to the United States mint and the report came back that the substance was pure. My explanation of the process is on the theory of evolution. I believe evolution pertains to the inorganic as well as the organic things of the earth."

Prof. Lange said Mr. Dickinson, while watching the successful experiment, inhaled the fumes, which developed pneumonia.

### FRISCO'S WATER QUESTION IS POSTPONED AGAIN.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—The decision on the question of whether or not the Hetch Hetchy valley in the Yosemite National park is necessary to San Francisco as a future source of water supply has been postponed until May next year in order that an examination may be made into the sufficiency of other sources of water supply at the disposal of that city.

### NEWSPAPER MAN DIES.

San Antonio, Tex., May 24.—E. R. Quarles, aged 55, a well known newspaper man of Texas and Mexico, formerly a writer in the New York Sun, died here this morning after a brief illness.

### OKLAHOMA SHRINERS.

Tulsa, Okla., May 26.—The Oklahoma Shriners, several hundred strong, were guests here today of the Tulsa Shriners. The visit culminates tonight in a banquet. Four hundred covers will be laid.

## CLAIMS TO BE CELEBRATED HERE TO A THRONE

New Yorker Declares He Is First Son of King Edward by His "First Wife."

### DEMANDS CROWN OF BRITISH EMPIRE

New York, May 26.—John H. De Guelph, of Brooklyn, who claims to be a son of the late king Edward VII, sent a message Wednesday to the upper and lower houses of parliament and to the people of the United Kingdom and Ireland demanding the British crown.

After expressing sorrow at the death of the king, the writer says that he, John George Edward Rex, of Great Britain and Ireland, "the legitimate and lawful issue of the marriage of his late majesty, King Edward VII, and the first princess consort, was unjustly and unlawfully deprived" of his birthright as the first born son of the rightful sovereign.

He asks also of parliament that the legitimacy of any and all marriages contracted by any descendant of George III, shall be duly recognized and recorded in the usual manner.

### CLAIMS TO BE A RELATIVE OF THE KING.

Zanesville, O., May 26.—In a little, lonely, poverty stricken home in Woodfield, Ohio, lives Mrs. Kate D. Ullien, who says that she is a descendant of the English royal family.

The grandmother of King Edward VII, and her grandmother, she says, were brother and sister, and she claims to be a descendant of Sir James McIntosh, second son, according to her story, of the earl of Somerset.

Mrs. Ullien is 60 years old.

### NEW YORK OUTLAW THE ORAL BETTING, TOO.

Albany, N. Y., May 26.—The assembly today passed a new anti-oral bookmaking bill by a vote of 82 to 45, after several attempts to amend it had been defeated. The bill now goes to the governor.

### A NEW BABY.

Jeff Darnell, of The Herald's advertising staff, is the father of a new baby daughter.

## AMERICAN FLAG NOT INSULTED BY VENUS OF NICARAGUA NAVY

Washington, D. C., May 26.—If the schooner Esmeralda, which was searched by the Nicaraguan gunboat Venus, was flying a United States flag at the time she was overhauled, no has been reported, she was carrying the Stars and Stripes without any authority, according to official advice received here. It is not a boat of American register.

The schooner is said to have a Nicaraguan register. She may be party owned by Americans but that in no sense entitles her to the protection of the United States as an American vessel.

A ruling from Washington is that the Venus has forfeited her right of search of American vessels.

Following the search, the Venus and another Nicaraguan gunboat, the San Jacinto, were seen approaching Bluefields bluff. The American gunboats Padonah and Dubuque were lying off Bluefields.

The fighting outside of Bluefields continues without definite results.

General Lane of the Nicaraguan army, seeking a position near the city, was repulsed by Gen. Estrada's artillery fire and sustained small losses.

The situation at Rama remains unchanged. Gen. Estrada of the Nicaraguans is checking every move made by Gen.

## Papers Room With Postage Stamps

El Pasos Works Designs With Them: Represents Ten Years' Collection.

Ten years ago C. H. Lawrence, a local wholesale grocer, conceived a unique idea. Since that time he has been saving material for its accomplishment. For more than three months he has been at work with the material and today he has accomplished his plan made ten years ago.

With the determination which makes Rockefeller and Morgan, the El Paso man has been doing no more than accumulating canceled postage stamps since the year 1900, and for the three months he has been pasting them on his bed room walls and ceiling at his home, 315 Chihuahua street. And now

he has, without question, the most unique slumber apartment in El Paso. There are fully 60,000 postage stamps used in a 12x18 foot ceiling and a border of a few inches in width. The walls of the room are covered with the grocer's returned checks of the Spanish war time, each check bearing a war stamp.

Art Study on Ceiling.

The ceiling is a study in mosaic. On a basis of red two cent stamps are found many figures, material for hours of study. There are two comets in green, two rabbits and a rooster, and a hen of one cent stamps, and "C. H. Lawrence, Wholesale Grocer, Trade Mark" worked in the same color. Also there are a number of stars of Mexican

stamps and a side wall frieze of an escalloped design.

Collected Majority of the Stamps.

It is explained by the man with the strange penchant that the stamps were largely accumulated by himself, but that impatience caused him to purchase a quantity from small boys who ravaged waste paper boxes for a supply. Each stamp was soaked from its envelope and dried in manageable form. In the work Mr. Lawrence was assisted by his 12-year-old daughter, who paped most of the checks on the walls of the room.

More to Follow.

"Oh, no, I am not satisfied," said Mr. Lawrence after displaying his mottled bedroom. "I am going to keep on saving and buying stamps to paper another room."

St. Petersburg, Russia, May 26.—In exodus of Jewish families from Kiev has begun. The total departures from that city up to last night were 300, the proscribed families belonging exclusively to the poorer classes. The expulsion is attended by harrowing sights.

The exodus is compulsory and in fulfillment of an order of the Russian government that all Jews who cannot establish a legal claim to residence outside the pale will return forthwith to the confines definite in the original Jewish segregation law. The evicted ones were veritable paupers. Throughout the day a straggling train of wagons passed out of the city gates, carrying the miserable household effects of the banished, sobbing women clinging to little sons and sad faced men were alike escorted outside the town and told to return to the places of their birth.